

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please add the following paragraphs to the specification after line 18 on page 6:

--

Fig. 7 is a block diagram of the various steps of the transfer process in accordance with an embodiment of this invention.

--

Please add the following paragraphs to the specification after line 27 on page 13:

---

Fig. 7 shows the steps of the transfer process in accordance with this invention. In this example, Disks 1, 2 and 3 are currently owned by the Green file server and are to be transferred to the Red file server. The initial state shows disks 1, 2 and 3 owned by the green file server. Both the sector S data and the SCSI-3 reservations are labeled as green (i.e. <G,G>). Step one of the transfer process (TP1) is to convert the disks from the initial state into a completely un-owned (U) stage (<U,U>). There are two variants of step one. In step 1a, the sector S information is modified to an un-owned state (<U,G>) and then the SCSI-3 reservations are changed to the un-owned state, resulting in <U,U>. Step 1b involves first changing the SCSI-3 reservations to an un-owned state (<G,U>). The second part of step 1b is changing the sector S data to an un-owned state. At the end of step 1a or 1b the disks will be completely un-owned, i.e. <U,U> and at the intermediate step.

Step 2 of a transfer process (TP2) involves modifying the disks from the intermediate state <U,U> to a state signifying their ownership by the red file server <R,R>. There are also two alternate methods of performing step 2 of the transfer process. Step

2a involves first writing the SCSI reservation data to the disks (<U,R>) and then writing the sector S data. Step 2b involves first writing the sector S data (<R,U>) and then writing the SCSI reservation data to the disks. At the end of either step 2a or 2b, the result will be a disk completely owned by the red file server (<R,R>). When the disks are in a <R,R> state the transfer process has completed the transfer of ownership.

--